

Written for the Sentinel

MEMORIAL DAY.

BY L. E. BENSON.

Comrades, we will stand with flowers the graves to-day
Of the soldiers who died in battle array.
Let us not be heedless, but show them with care,
In love for the boys that lie sleeping there.
If a comrade of ours let us all bear in mind
All actions in life that were noble and kind,
Believing his fault, if any he had,
Will justify be settled between him and God.

Yes, cover them over with flowers so fair,
With wild flowers of the valley or exotics so rare,
Whether slab or monument tells you the name,
Place flowers on their graves with love just the same.

Cover them over, or for one moment pause,
Whether for victory, or with the lost cause,
Their lives were given. Ah, friends, don't start!
"Was an error of judgment, and not of the heart."
For the devoted have souls as well as the rest,
Equal as life and ending as death.
Then cover them over, do a scriptural part,
Scatter flowers o'er all with forgiveness of heart.

Yes, cover them over with flowers so fair,
With wild flowers of the valley or exotics so rare,
Whether slab or monument tells you the name,
Place flowers on their graves with love just the same.

With beautiful flowers let us cover them over,
For all left come one, wife, sister or mother,
With hopes of returning again to the home
Where loved ones were waiting for a speedy return.

Give free and generous of your heart's best treasures,
In partial return for life's lost pleasures,
And God, in His wisdom, will do the rest,
When they enter the home in the land of the lost.

Then cover them over with flowers so fair,
With wild flowers of the valley or exotics so rare,
Whether slab or monument tells you the name,
Place flowers on their graves with love just the same.

Let us guard the grave of the friend and foe,
Let us bury all enemies and no differences show,
With no North, no South, no East, no West,
And forgetful of none that quietly rest.
'Neath seeds of the valley in Southern clime,
Or those who sleep sweetly in their Northern home.

Yes, guard alike the Blue and the Gray,
For God will judge all in the great Judgment day.

So we'll cover them over with flowers so fair,
With wild flowers of the valley or exotics so rare,
Whether slab or monument tells you the name,
Place flowers on their graves with love just the same.

Kokomo, Ind.

Written for the Sentinel.

A ROMANCE OF THE C. L. S. C.

"What shall we do this week?" queried Lisa, throwing herself into an easy chair, after an unsuccessful attempt to be content at the piano. I looked at the pretty, impatient girl with an amused smile, and out at the storm that had spoiled our plans of pleasant drives through the lovely warm fall days and cool, moonlit nights. Then my eyes wandered back to her. What a pretty girl she was, and how well the little from between her brows became her. I had known her family from my childhood, but had never seen much of her, and this was her first visit to the little country home where I kept house for John, my former brother. He was in New York then on business.

"I don't know, dear," I said slowly, "the weather has changed all my plans for your enjoyment. There is the Chautauque," I continued, a little doubtfully, for I knew she had not been a brilliant or even a thoughtful student at school, and I feared she would take no pleasure in the work that filled pleasantly so many of my lonely hours.

"It is very interesting to you, no doubt," she said, as I paused, "but I fancy it would be dry to me."

Then, with a little wawn, she settled herself in a more comfortable position, and taking one of the last "summer novels," was soon absorbed in its contents. During the silence which followed I finished one row on a new tidy I was making. Presently she said, as though no break had occurred in the conversation, "How many members has your society, Madge?"

"We had several members," I answered, naming the two or three young ladies who, with their escorts, formed our cozy little Chautauque Circle, "but we are all scattered this year, and now that John is gone, there will be only Mr. Estbridge and myself, unless Esther Miller comes."

"Who is this Mr. Estbridge?" she asked.

"A friend of John's, Lisa. You must have heard him speak of Archie."

"Oh, yes!" she exclaimed, sitting up with a funny little smile; "he is the one Jack told me not to flirt with."

"That was only John's nonsense," I said, smiling in spite of myself at the altered expression on her face. "I think you would find it quite impossible to draw Archie Estbridge into a flirtation."

"Well, see," she returned with a provoking little smile, as she came over to the table by my side where lay my C. L. S. C. books beside my work basket. Picking up one, "The Art of Speech by Alfred Townsend," she asked, "How far have you read in this?"

"The book mark will show you," I answered. "However, I think you would find this one more interesting, and I handed her Abbott's charming little history of Cyrus and Alexander. She looked up quickly as though she divined my thought, and then said a little sharply, "Thank you, Madge, but I think I can understand this."

hours, I sat down with my work, while she played on for some time. I thought the cause of her suddenly aroused interest in the Chautauque work so very apparent, that I was not in the least surprised when, as we were about to retire, she said, "Madge, does Archie Estbridge take much interest in the Chautauque work?"

Smiling at the indication that he had been foremost in her thoughts of the work, I told her of his active work during the previous year, of his successful endeavors to keep alive the oftentimes flagging interest of the younger and less energetic members of our society. Then, full of my pride and admiration of my friend, I talked a long time of him, telling her much of his really fine character. She listened quietly and with evident interest, but said, as I stopped with a sudden suspicion that I had said quite enough of him. "I rather think, Madge dear, if what you say of him is unbiased by your evident liking for the interesting youth, that he is quite able to bear the results of a mild flirtation with me. At any rate I shall try it—and you needn't shake your head at me, you dear, conscientious little goose," she continued, coming over and sitting down in my lap; "it is not likely to amount to anything, and even if it does I'm not likely to suffer."

"Can you imagine me, pale and thin, the victim of unreciprocated affection?" she inquired, raising her head from my shoulder to look steadily into my face with her merry eyes. I could not, and told her so, but she only laughed and accused me of being so entirely engrossed in Archie's character that I found it hard to appreciate any but the very exterior merits of another.

The storm was less violent the next morning, and evening brought the two previously mentioned members of our circle. With her usual punctual air, Lisa kept Archie Estbridge near her almost all the evening, and once, during a pause in the conversation, she looked over at me with her provoking smile and raised her eyes in an interrogative way as though asking if I noticed her successful attempts to monopolize his attention. My time was devoted to Esther for she was really behind in her work, and I was anxious that she should keep up her interest, so I left Archie and Lisa to their own devices. As the evening wore on, I was amused and half indignant at the interest she manifested in the books lying on the little table before them. I was sure it was all assumed, and resolved to let them alone, and let Archie find her out himself. When he left he said, "I have promised Miss Lisa to help her make up this year's work, so will come in to-morrow evening, if agreeable to you, Madge."

I was boiling over with poorly concealed rage, but told him he knew that he was always welcome. Not only the next evening, but many evenings afterward, saw them two bending over the books she had theretofore would be dry. Of course, I was faithful in my part of the reading, but it was generally done in the clear, bright afternoon while Lisa and Archie were walking or driving through the woods. Many times I sat at the window and watched them go, and when returning, and was half glad and half sorry that it must so soon end. I knew it must come soon, and I almost regretted that I had not warned him of her intentions. Surely our long acquaintance waived all necessity of formality between us. Why had I not saved them the pain that must surely come when he told her with his lips what his eyes had already said—that he loved her better than life itself? I blamed myself many times as the holidays, and with them the close of her visit, drew near; but it was too late then, and I could only wait. My remonstrances with her were always met with a laugh and an assurance that it was Archie who was flirting with her. One afternoon, just a week before the time for her departure, he came for her to take a walk with him. As usual I pleaded household duties as an excuse for not accompanying them, and from my window watched them as they went down the path. They made such a handsome couple, I reflected, it did seem a pity that—and then I turned away and forgot them.

When they returned the altered expression on both faces was plainly evident, but it was not the change I had expected to see; and when Archie asked me to congratulate them I could only stammer out a wish for their future happiness. After he left Lisa told me, "I told him about my resolve to flirt with him," she said, with a little pout, "and he only laughed at me. But, seriously, Madge, dear, I did grow interested in the reading, and we mean to keep it up. I shall always love dear old Chautauque because it has brought me so much happiness."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Reply to Mr. "Old Style's" Last Article—Definite Propositions Clearly Stated—A Fair Challenge.

In the Sentinel of the 20th Mr. "Old Style" presents what he seems to consider an argument against my positions and proposition in relation to the continued coinage of the "buzzard" silver dollar. I have no objections to his setting up men of straw and knocking them down as often as he desires. So far, he has in no manner presented any facts or argument controverting those presented by me, nor has he touched the issue I tendered. He seems to be discussing a subject I have not presented for consideration.

If I am wrong in my positions or proposition, I will be pleased if he or any one else will point out wherein, and what is right, so I may assume the right. I have said nothing against a bi-metallic currency nor insisted upon using only gold, but I have asserted that, because of its greater utility value and by common consent, gold dominates silver. It can not be successfully refuted.

My previous articles have been written in an effort to show that the present law providing for compulsory coinage of an inferior coin and declaring it a legal tender for more than its real value, is vicious, and ought to be repealed. It makes little difference what I said in support of the positions I assumed as premises for an argument. Chopping logic never avails anything in settling a question. If Mr. "Old Style" will attack my premises and show that they are wrong, my argument will fall. There is then no argument to be overthrown. If he has argument to offer, let it be to that end. If I have offered anything in support of my position that he considers worth noticing because it tends to weaken any argument he makes, let him notice it and show its fallacy. The support or destruction of the premises is the object of argument.

So he shall have no chance to misunderstand the issue I tender, I will restate it—quoting from my former article.

"This so-called dollar will not circulate, simply because it is not a dollar. It has not the quantity of silver in it to equal the dollar as the law has fixed it in the gold dollar."

"Congress can not make the 'buzzard' dollar continue to pass for a dollar as long as the gold dollar is worth more by the Congressional unit of value and the ratio between gold and silver as fixed by law."

"Men want the best, and therefore refuse the poorest—Congress having made the best and the poorest; and Congress is trying to compel them to take the poorest and say it is as good as the best."

"Some Republicans and some Democrats are in favor of continuing the trial."

(To make eighty-five cents in silver equivalent equal with 100 cents in gold.) "The business brains of the country is against it. The law of forces of trade and finance are against it."

I proposed a substitute for the law as follows:

"Let Congress fix by law the ratio between gold and silver to be used as coin. No matter what it is, let it be definite. Then let the silver coin be equal to the gold in the quantity of metal it contains, measured by that ratio. Then let the mint coin so much as can be used and whenever needed."

My last proposition was this: "Trade and commerce and public convenience will not be injured by the issue of a silver coin more. When it reaches its limit it will meet opposition, and then let the issue stop. To time, from various causes, the supply will be less than the demand; then, if more be coined, like other properly managed business it will soon be regulated, and thereafter will regulate itself."

Now, let Mr. "Old Style" show that these positions are unsound, or that this substitute is injudicious or impractical to accomplish the end we both (I assume) desire. Then I will further fortify my positions or abandon them. Unless he can do this it is useless to waste words or ink. What we want is the best practical policy, and anything that will lead to it is worthy of continued effort.

C. H. REVER.

Plymouth, May 27, 1885.

Railway Travel and Tariff.

(Communicated.)

The indefatigable Robert G. Porter again turns up and is now endeavoring to show the advantages even in railway traveling between living in a land of protection and one of free trade. He is credited with saying that "the average passenger fare per mile in England, where no duty has to be paid on railway material, is 1.5d, while in the United States it is only 1.5d."

Now, sir, to tell only half the truth is just as bad as uttering a falsehood. This redoubtable champion of protection does not tell us this fact: That on every line in England the owners are compelled to provide several trains per day called Government trains, to run on their lines carrying passengers at a rate not exceeding 1d per mile, and the poorest and the richest can travel by those trains and on many lines. I know you can travel on any and every train through the day or night at that rate.

If the wealthy and well-to-do classes demand and are prepared to pay for a second and first-class fare, surely the companies have a perfect right to provide those classes. But this in no way affects the question of protection or free trade. And if Mr. Porter knows anything at all of what he writes, he knows that throughout the United Kingdom he can travel by almost every train run during the day, and every day, at the rate of one penny a mile.

Mr. Porter also does not take into account the system of out rates entering so largely into the railroad system of this country. In one of the papers of Saturday last I find the following paragraphs following:

"The rate from Buffalo to New York (regular 80c) has been reduced to as low as 55c."

Rate cutting by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad will, it is feared, precipitate a war in the South.

Let us have the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Will Mr. Porter tell us whether or not the railway companies in England, though having no tariff or tax to pay upon railway material, are taxed by the Government upon the number of passengers carried by them just in the same way the brewer is taxed for the number of barrels of beer he brews?

It is but a poor case when it is necessary to resort to subterfuge and concealment of part of the truth in an attempt to prove it.

May 28, 1885. B. B.

PLEASANTRY.

They were engaged. She was well aware of his proximity, but with assumed innocent unconsciousness she turned her back to him. He approached noiselessly and kissed her. "Oh!" she screamed, with feigned surprise. "You are a regular electric battery!" "Yes," he replied, "and you know exactly how to stand so as not to miss the shock."—Lowell Citizen.

New Reading of the Proverb.—Smith keeps a savage dog on his premises, and near its kennel a board is displayed with the warning in large letters, "Beware of the dog," says the Boston Courier. "I suppose," said Jones, pointing to the warning, "you have painted that sign in large letters so that 'he who runs may read.' " "No," said Smith, "but that he that reads may run."

The woman who never asks her husband for money has been found. The old man is in the asylum and she helps herself.—Chicago Ledger.

The minister stood up in the pulpit, gray-haired and with solemn countenance, endeavoring to impress upon the minds of his congregation their utter helplessness when they attempted to battle against the decrees of God.

"What can you do?" he shouted, in a rich, sonorous voice that rang through the church as clearly as the note from the organ. "The Duties Roll," answered a dozing sister on the front seat. "She was a roller skater."

Fair Maiden—Father, I have come to tell you that I have accepted Mr. Ignoramus, and that we are to be married in the spring. Now, I would like you to give your consent.

Father—Give me your consent to your marrying such an idiot as he? No; never! Why, he hasn't brains enough to make sufficient money to buy suspender buttons.

Fair Maiden—But, father, in his profession it does not require any brains.

Father—What is his profession?

Fair Maiden—He is a member of the State Legislature.—Philadelphia Call.

"Oh, George, I'm ashamed of your rubbing your lips like that after that dear little girl has given you so sweet a kiss!" "I'm not rubbing it off, nurse. I'm rubbing it in!"—Life.

"You look kind of down in the gills this morning, Mr. Yanks. What's wrong with you?" "Oh, I'm afraid my daughter is going to marry that worthless fellow she is going with." "Why don't you try to do the match?" "I can't. I've tried to do so in every way." "Yes, you can. I've got a plan." "What is it, pray?" "Why, get a skating rink professor after her. He'll draw her affections away from him, and then you can easily buy the professor off." "Thanks for the suggestion. I'll do so."—Kentucky State Journal.

"Them English are havin' a right smart of trouble over there in Africa, baint they?" remarked an old farmer from up in Michigan.

"Yes, indeed."

"I've been a watchin' of 'em all winter, and d'y'e know what their campaign over there reminds me of?"

"No."

"Wall, sir, I used ter have a big Berkshire

sheep what had the durnedst appetite ever you heard tell on. The little sheep had to sit out of his way every time. I put him in a lot all by himself, and there was plenty of feed and wallow there for him, more'n he could ever use, but, dam me, if he would stay there. Down went that fence and away went that sheep into fields where he had no business to be. Wall, he kept this up all summer, but bimby he broke into a little patch of timber and got to foinin' round. What d'y'e s'pose he stirred up? Wall, by gosh, he run his nose right into a hornet's nest. It took him a long time to get out of them woods, but when he got out he was the most subdued sheep ever you seed."—Chicago Herald.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

Red and Green Most Often Those Whose Vision is Imperfect.

[From a Paper by Dr. George S. Munson.]

The most frequent defect in color blindness is the inability to distinguish red. A distinguished professor in an English University once wore a scarlet gown through the streets, much to the amusement of many who saw him. On being asked by a friend who appeared to him to belong to the color of his robe, he answered, pointing to some evergreens nearby, "It seems to me to resemble those as closely as possible." The next color most frequently mistaken for some other is green. The importance of this defect is estimated by the frequency of its occurrence. It is estimated only once in 10,000 it is of course of less importance than if it happened once in 100. Men are more frequently affected with the defect in vision than women. The defect, when it is congenital, as it is in most of the cases under the observation of physicians, is incurable. It is sometimes induced by immoderate use of tobacco or liquor. As many as one in twenty-five of the men employed on lines of travel are affected by this inability to distinguish red from green. The color blind in case of accident travel on land and sea can not readily be detected because of the difficulty of tracing the causes of the accident. One thus affected can not tell a red from a green light, but one of these lights appears darker or less bright to him than the other.

The test of color blindness is not how well one can name colors, but how much he sees them. If two letters be drawn, one red and another green, on a background, a person who is red blind will distinguish only the green letter, and a person who is green blind will fail to distinguish or see the green letter. In other words, to the first the red color is suppressed and to the second the green. The red blind will place a purple or green alongside of a rose color, supposing them all to be the same shade. The green blind will confound the blue and the gray with the rose color. The test for an engineer is not to name colors and shades of color, but to know red and green as green, and to match red with red and green with green of various shades. Your per cent. of the 30,000 employees of the Pennsylvania have been tested, and found to be 10 per cent. more or less affected with this defect of vision. Five per cent. of the same were found with imperfect hearing. In this city lives a well known animal painter who is entirely color blind. He sees his color not by knowing the color itself, but by reading the names of the colors. He employs usually only black, brown and white in his work.

Dr. Jeffries, of Philadelphia, instituted a very efficient test of color blindness by sending numbered skeins of worsted of different colors from a red. The standard colors of red, red and green, with all the various shades of these colors, were numbered with the odd numbers. All other colors were numbered with even numbers. The persons examined for color blindness were invited to match shades of the three named colors. The test for an engineer is not to name colors and shades of color, but to know red and green as green, and to match red with red and green with green of various shades. Your per cent. of the 30,000 employees of the Pennsylvania have been tested, and found to be 10 per cent. more or less affected with this defect of vision. Five per cent. of the same were found with imperfect hearing. In this city lives a well known animal painter who is entirely color blind. He sees his color not by knowing the color itself, but by reading the names of the colors. He employs usually only black, brown and white in his work.

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